

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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EXTRACT FROM MR. CRARY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker, I have thus far confided myself to the question. I have now some thing to say about men. Ever since the Harrisburg Convention, no speech has been delivered on this floor which has not some reference to the existing political relations of the country. This has not been in order. It is not our province to make Presidents, not to waste the time of the House in making speeches in favor of the candidates of either political party; and yet this has been done, and to an extent that it would be almost out of order not to make a reply. I propose, however, not to make a reply, but in the way that will be most agreeable to the opposition. I shall indulge in no vituperation, and make use of no abusive epithet. These weapons belong to my political opponents.

The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. PROFFIT] who occupied the floor yesterday, has brought before the House the hero of North Bend, not as he is in his old age, with mental infirmities fast thickening upon him, but as he was when in command of the Northwestern army in the last war. That gentleman has applauded the Presidential candidate of the opposition for three great exploits: 1st, the battle of Tippecanoe; 2d, being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes; and, lastly, for the battle of the Thames. I have a few words to say on each of these subjects.

Any one who will put himself to the trouble of reading the official accounts of the battle of Tippecanoe, will see that General Harrison performed no great act of generalship on that occasion. From the General's own confessions, the army was encamped in an exposed position, affording "great facility to the approach of savages," and at night was completely surprised by the Indians, and only escaped destruction by the gallantry of the brave Kentuckians, and a part of the old fourth regiment from Massachusetts. But I will confine myself to the official report, that will prove all that has been asserted. It will also prove that General Harrison was the greatest egotist that ever wrote in the English language. Other generals have awarded some merit to the God of battles, but not so with General Harrison. It was "I" that did all from the morning that "I commenced my march," until "I announced that I had no intention of attacking them (the Indians) until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made." On a promise from this friend of the Prophet that no hostilities should be committed till the will of the President of the United States was explained, our hero resumes his march, and advances within one hundred and fifty yards of the town. Fifty Indians sally forth and demand a halt. "I immediately advanced to the front, and caused the army to halt." In a few moments the man (the friend of the Prophet) who had been with me before, made his appearance. I informed him that my object, for the present, was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water. He informed me that there was a creek to the northwest, which he thought would suit our purpose." * * * * * "I found the ground for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it." It was suited for regular troops, opposed to regulars, "BUT IT AFFORDED GREAT EASILY TO THE APPROACH OF SAVAGES."

Here follows a description of the ground from the official report:

"It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front, (towards the Indian town,) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, was a small stream, clothed with willow and other brushwood. Towards the left flank, this beach of high land widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in an abrupt point."

On this ground pointed out by an enemy, and "AFFORDING GREAT FACILITY TO THE APPROACH OF SAVAGES," were traced the lines of a night encampment, with the front and rear lines separated from each other about twenty-seven rods on the left, and fourteen rods on the right flank.

Mr. UNDERWOOD here enquired what authority Mr. C. had for saying the ground was pointed out by the enemy.

Mr. CRARY referred him to the official report, where he would find it under Gen. Harrison's own sign manual.

But to return to the order of encampment. The front line was occupied by one battalion of United States infantry, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear was composed of the other battalion of United States infantry on the left, and four militia companies on the right. The left flank was filled up by two companies of mounted riflemen, and the right flank by one company. Two troops of dragoons were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and one troop in rear of the front line. These troops were all in single rank, and were defended by two Captains' guards, consisting of eighty-eight men, and two subalterns' guards, consisting of twenty men. But as the report makes no mention either of a picket guard, or of a common camp guard, it seems that this indispensable requisite of an army encamped in an enemy's country, was entirely overlooked and omitted. This is evident, from the fact that in the opening of the battle, some of the men were stricken down in the very doors of their tents.

We have here, sir, the camp of General Harrison when in an Indian country, and so apprehensive of an attack that "the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite to his post in the line." General Harrison says his order of march was "similar to that used by General Wayne," but was the order of encampment that of General Wayne, or that of any other General winning glory in Indian warfare?

Presidency, but called up the past political history of a member of the House, [Mr. WICK] and yet no one rose and called to order, or pronounced the remarks irrelevant to the question. He was free to admit that such discussion was unprofitable; but if it was in order to make the attack, it ought also to be in order to make a reply. Were gentlemen prepared to allow of such a course of attack, and then prevent a reply? If so, evil would come out of it of no ordinary magnitude.

Mr. PROFFIT rose to explain. He appealed to the House, whether he said any thing disrespectful of his colleague. He did not intend to injure his feelings.

Mr. CRARY said he was aware that the feelings of his colleague [Mr. WICK] were not injured. But this did not justify the attack. Did the gentleman know that he would not hurt his feelings?

But, Mr. Speaker, to return to General Harrison, whom we left with his army drawn up in the order of battle. No enemy, however, appears; but, from certain indications of a hostile feeling, it is determined to encamp for the night. "Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment," information was received that the Indians "had answered every attempt to bring them to a parley with contempt and insolence." This was not to be borne. A refusal to answer by the Indians caused the lines of a camp to be traced; but when they answered "with contempt and insolence?" the camp lines are obliterated, the army moves forward, with "every man eager to decide the contest immediately." It moves about the width of an eighty acre lot, and then halts again, not to encamp, but to enable "I" to hold a parley with three Indians, one of them the particular friend of the Prophet. Well, what does this friend of the Prophet say? Why, that an answer had been sent to General Harrison's demands, but that the bearers "have unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash." What was this answer? The official report sheweth it not. It only says, "I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made." On a promise from this friend of the Prophet that no hostilities should be committed till the will of the President of the United States was explained, our hero resumes his march, and advances within one hundred and fifty yards of the town. Fifty Indians sally forth and demand a halt. "I immediately advanced to the front, and caused the army to halt."

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Did General Wayne ever encamp in an Indian country without first throwing up a breastwork, either of wood or of earth? Was not this course pursued by all the early Indian fighters of New England? Such breastworks are often spoken of by her early writers, and Hubbard tells us of one case where a stone breastwork was thrown up in the midst of a fight. Did Col. Johnson ever encamp, when in the midst of hostile Indians, without defending his camp by a breastwork? If he had, sir, his gallant little band of mounted men would never have covered themselves with glory at the battle of the Thames. In the Black Hawk war, did General Atkinson ever omit the barricade for a single night? Never.—When it could not be made of wood, one of earth was thrown up. To General Harrison belongs the honor of encamping an army without breastworks, in sight of an Indian town, the inhabitants of which "HAD MANIFESTED NOTHING BUT HOSTILITY." Let the honor be his, and let his political friends write it on all their banners; but the hand writing should be one of blood—the blood of one-fourth of a most gallant and chivalrous army.

But, Mr. Speaker, I have not yet done with this camp upon "dry oak land," surrounded by a "marshy prairie." It appears from the official report that the fires were built within the camp, and were burning at a quarter after four o'clock in the morning. "Our fires afforded a partial light, which, if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim." Under these circumstances, need we wonder at the slaughter that ensued? The fires were, indeed, extinguished after the battle commenced, but this proved that they should not have been built, if it proved any thing. Camp fires were necessary, but in Indian warfare they should be without the camp, if allowed to burn all night. They then give no advantage to an enemy—on the contrary, on coming within their range, the enemy becomes the object of "a surer aim."

Now, sir, no letter is found from General Harrison on this subject until the month of Dec. following. On the 12th of that month he wrote to the War Department, advising the employment of naval means; or rather saying, "if the Government would employ naval means, all these objects could be accomplished in the short space of two months in the spring." But this advice, if such it could be called, was substantially revoked in his letter of the 17th of March. At this time he says:

"If there is positive certainty of our getting the command of Lake Erie, and having a regular force of three thousand five hundred, or even three thousand, well disciplined men, the proposed plan of setting out from Cleveland, and landing on the northern shore, below Malden, would, perhaps, be the one by which that place and its dependencies could be most easily reduced."

After stating his ignorance of "the preparations that were making to obtain the naval superiority upon Lake Erie," and the utter impossibility of transporting a large and undisciplined army, the General proceeds:

"Although the expense and difficulty of transporting the provisions, artillery, and stores for an army round the head of the lake would be very considerable, the lake being possessed by our ships, and the heavy baggage taken in boats along its margin, the troops would find no difficulty 'in the land route.'"

Here, sir, are the views of a man who has been praised for being the first to suggest the armament of the lakes. Fortunately for the country, these views did not prevail. Time had lessened the influence of the General of the Northwestern army, and his suggestions were discarded. A new order was issued by the War Department to the effect that the plan given in March, which was, "to get command of the lakes."

But, sir, the plan of operations came near being defeated by a cautiousness amounting to timidity, I had almost said to cowardice. On the 21st of April, the General, after approving of the plan of operations presented by the War Department, says that he shall watch the movements of the enemy narrowly, "but in the event of their landing at Lower Sandusky, that post cannot be saved." The enemy did land, but not to fulfil this prophecy. The post was saved, but not by General Harrison. He had withdrawn the body of his army to Seneca, nine miles distant. Under command of the gallant Col. Croghan, a detachment of one hundred and sixty men resolved to defend the post, or die in the attempt. Sir, need I tell the result? It is written on the brightest page of our history.

Mr. Speaker, I will not allude to the determination of General Harrison to destroy his stores at Seneca, and retreat to Upper Sandusky, leaving the whole lake coast defenceless. Nor will I allude to his order to Major Croghan to abandon the fort and repair to head quarters. These I pass over; and these did not comprise all their dead. The Indians were seen to take off not only the wounded, but the dead. Indians take their dead from the field in the midst of a battle! Such stories are often told, but they generally come from warriors who fight at a respectful distance, and make out their reports of the dead on supposition. In the present instance the dead may have been taken away, for the report says, "several were found in the houses, and one, of many graves found in the houses, was opened, and found to contain three dead bodies." Could all this have been done in the presence of a victorious army? Not in civilized warfare. In such a war the conquerors bury the dead. With these facts before them, the trusty followers of the Prophet might have claimed at least a drawn battle, and, in support of their position, have pointed to the dead taken from the field, and to the fresh graves in which they were buried. But the Indian account of this battle has not been given to history.—If, however, you and I had been present, Mr. Speaker, at their next great war dance, we should have heard the songs of the braves of their nation, and listened to the recital of their deeds of renown.

I have done, Mr. Speaker, with the official account of the battle of Tippecanoe. It has been converted into a victory. Let it be so recorded on the page of history.—But, for the honor of history, let there also be recorded on the same page deeds of more enduring fame—not indeed on the part of the officers and soldiers, for they fought like men, but on the part of the General, who, without intrenching his night encampment, without the ordinary precautions against surprise, exposed these gallant spirits to sacrifice and slaughter.

The gentleman from Indiana has given to General Harrison the credit of first suggesting the armament of the lakes, in the war of 1812. If I am correctly informed, that honor belongs to another. It was first suggested by General Armstrong to Governor Eustis, then Secretary of War. The letter bore date the 2d of January, 1812, and says:

"Resting, as the Canadian line of defence does in its whole extent, on navigable lakes and rivers, no time should be lost in getting a naval ascendency on both; for, *ceteris paribus*, the belligerent who is the first to obtain these advantages, will (miracles excepted) win the game."

Again, the same letter says:

"For Western defence employ Western men, accustomed to the rifle and the stratagems of Indian warfare. To their customary arms add

over to make an attack on Malden. When he arrived, Proctor had fled, and was not overtaken until he reached the Thanes of lake St. Clair. This happened on the 5th of October, when a battle was fought that closed the war in Upper Canada. Of late, the friends of General Harrison have claimed great honor for him on this occasion.—But he does not deserve it. The glory of the victory was awarded at the time to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, and it belongs to him. His regiment of mounted men made the charge upon the British lines, and broke them to pieces. They also crossed the swamp, and fought against the Indians with out any aid from the rest of the army. The charge was suggested by Col. Johnson, and all that General Harrison did was to give the order. I am aware that the official report gives us to understand that the plan of attack came from "a moment's reflection."

"While I," says the General, "was engaged in forming the infantry, I had directed Colonel Johnson's regiment, which was still in front, to be formed in two lines opposite to the enemy, and upon the advance of the infantry, to take ground to the left, and forming upon that flank, to endeavor to turn the right of the Indians. A moment's reflection, however, convinced me, that from the thickness of the woods, and swampliness of the ground, they would be unable to do anything on horseback, and there was no time to dismount them and place their horses in security. I, therefore, determined to refuse my left to the Indians, and to break the British lines at once by a charge of the mounted infantry.—The measure was not sanctioned by any thing that I had seen or heard of, but I was fully convinced that it would succeed."

This is the statement of General Harrison. Would any one imagine it that the change in the order of battle was suggested by another? Yet such is the fact. Col. Johnson says: "I requested General Harrison to permit me to charge." He did charge, and at such speed that the British had not time to discharge their third rank before they were totally routed.

Mr. COOPER here enquired of Mr. CRA

RY his authority for asserting that the order of battle was changed at the request of Col. Johnson.

Mr. CRARY referred to Armstrong's notices of the war of 1812, wherein was a letter asserting the fact, under Col. Johnson's own signature.

This battle put an end to the war in Upper Canada. In the following spring Gen. Harrison tendered his resignation as Major General of the army. It was immediately accepted, and the vacancy filled with the name of Major General Andrew Jackson. I have seen it stated, Mr. Speaker, in a late publication of the friends of General Harrison, that this resignation was brought about by the War Department, from a spirit of malice and envy. This is a libel upon the reputation of an able, but much abused public servant. The then Secretary of War entertained no ill will towards the commander of the Northwestern army. He probably considered him an inefficient general, and was glad to supply his place with the name of him whose achievements as a warrior and civilian, have filled the measure of his country's glory.

I am aware, sir, that my remarks militate against hundreds of certificates that have been produced to prove General Harrison an able commander. These certificates are entitled to consideration. But it is to be recollect that the great majority of them were given by officers over whom the General had authority. They are the evidence of witnesses under duress, and are to be received, *at least*, with caution before the high tribunal of the public. It is not common for generals of distinction—the heroes of battle-fields—to go about the camp to obtain certificates of good conduct. At Austerlitz, and Jena and Magenta, Napoleon no such endorsement of his fame; nor did Nelson at Copenhagen, at Aboukir and at Trafalgar. It was reserved for General Harrison to establish the precedent of obtaining certificates from subaltern officers to prove himself a warrior and a hero.

Mr. Speaker, I have done with General Harrison. He is now the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and his friends expect to succeed by inspiring in his behalf a military enthusiasm throughout the country. They are doomed to disappointment. They may raise the pean shout in glorification of their hero, but it will meet with no response from the hearts of the millions.

From the Globe.
MR. CLAY'S LAST YEAR'S NOTIONS ON ABOLITION.

In the speech made but a year ago, Mr. Clay gave a view of the dangers of Abolition, and their sources, which renders his present position, and that of his Federal friends, irreconcileable to patriotism. In that speech, Mr. Clay thus classed the Abolitionists:

"There are three classes of persons, apparently, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the power of the States comprising the Confederacy."

"The next class consists of apparent Abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated, co-operate with the Abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right."

"The third class are the most ultra Abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the rights of property are nothing—the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing—the acknowledged and uncontested powers of the States nothing—civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in

which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, is nothing."

In the first class, Mr. Clay accurately portrays the very few Democrats who have given way to the feeling excited upon the subject. In the second, the mass of the Federal party, who, not daring to attack our Government and Union openly, and in flagrant violation of the constitution,

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—The Gazette will be sent to all whose names are now on our subscription books, according to the usage common whenever a paper changes proprietors. If any wish to discontinue, they are requested to give notice, either to Daniel Bradford, Esq. or at the Gazette office—all who fail to do so will be considered subscribers.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE GAZETTE.

In assuming the editorial duties of a public press we are not ignorant of their weight, of the responsibility of the station, or of the little probability that any pecuniary profit will ever result from them—succeeding, also, a veteran editor, who has been long and favorably known to the public, we might well doubt our ability to fill his place with credit to ourselves, and to the satisfaction of its patrons.

If it should be asked, why, with a knowledge of these discouraging facts, we engage in them, it might be difficult to give a satisfactory answer to the merely worldly man, but one whose soul is animated by high and ennobling principles and feelings, will readily be able to comprehend our motives. To such we would say, that a desire to be useful in our day and generation is the principal reason. A great experiment is going on around us, an experiment in which the whole human family, to the remotest time, is deeply interested; the capacity of man for self-government. Believing that the sages and patriots of the revolution based our institutions upon sound principles, and that those principles have been widely departed from, we are desirous of taking a share in the great conflict now going on for their restoration.

Born and bred a democrat, and intimately connected with that party from early youth, all that interests it, interests us—all that threatens it, affects us—and whatever contributes to its welfare and stability, is to us deeply and intensely gratifying. Accustomed to political warfare, the excitement of the contest is not without its charms. The loud note of preparation, the marshaling of the hostile forces, the long embattled lines, the free sweep of the standards in the breeze, the graceful waving of the plumes, the flashing of the burnished arms in the sun beams, "the shrill-piercing fife and the spirit-stirring drum"—all, have charms for us. We delight in all this, but delight much more in the actual warfare. When the opposing hosts close in fierce conflict, when the thick sulphurous clouds shut out the light of day, and beneath the glorious canopy brave hearts strive for the mastery—when man to man, foot to foot, eye to eye and steel to steel, with every muscle strung to its highest tension, every heart beating with its wildest impulse, and every soul animated with its noblest feelings, each man strikes as for the redemption of a universe, and each blow

"Makes wide vistas, through which victory breaks."

The glories of such a conflict, and the companionship of such free and devoted spirits, amply compensate, in our estimation, for the loss of such portion of the world's dross as might have fallen to our share, had our time and talents been otherwise employed.

But we are not without hope that, even in a pecuniary point of view, our connection with the Gazette may be profitable. Located in the centre of the "garden of Kentucky," free in a great degree from competition, and surrounded by hosts of warm-hearted democrats, it seems to us that nothing more is necessary to render it prosperous, than to make it worthy of the support of the party. To this end, the best energies of its editor will be unceasingly devoted, nor will any means be neglected which shall, in his estimation, tend to so desirable a result.

We understand that there are now upon the subscription books of the Gazette the names of some two or three hundred whigs, and it has been suggested to us that we should, in all probability, lose the greater part of them in a short time after assuming its control. This is, we think, a very probable matter—it has long been the policy of that party to cripple, if possible, the more active portion of the democratic press, by withdrawing from it patronage of every description; and to such an extent has this been carried, that individuals of that party have not been satisfied by withholding their own support, but have had the meanness to draw up subscription papers, pledging others to adopt a similar course. While we freely admit the right of all to consult their own taste and feelings as to the papers they will read or the presses they will patronize, we object to the extraneous influences to which

we have adverted, and shall not fail to notice any such attempts in a becoming manner, should an effort be made to put them in practice against us. To the present whig subscribers to the Gazette we would remark, that we shall endeavor to make it a good paper, one worthy of the patronage of all, but without the least sprinkling of whigery, as at present understood. We shall make every possible effort to give the latest intelligence, and as great a variety as our limits will admit—if this will not satisfy them, there are other papers, whose politics are more congenial to their feelings, and the perusal of whose pages may afford them more gratification than will those of the Gazette.

To the more liberal of such subscribers we would observe, that we have the true interests of the country as much at heart as they possibly can, and that, although we may differ widely with them as to the best means of effecting our common object, such difference constitutes no just grounds for proscription or animosity, and can engender such feelings in the hearts of none but fools or sycophants.

But we turn to a more grateful theme, and will address a few words to the democratic supporters of the Gazette. We are informed that a few time-honored names are yet to be found upon its lists—men whose heads have been whitened by the snows of seventy or eighty winters—men who take a pride in being honest in the worst of times, and who would soon to owe a dollar for their newspaper one moment after it is due. To those old fathers of democracy in the West, the present editor hopes to command himself by his earnest advocacy of their principles, and his best efforts to advance the prosperity of the good old cause. The rest of our democratic subscribers are informed that we shall endeavor to render the Gazette every way worthy of their patronage, and hope that they will all find it to their interest to sustain us in the attempt, both by their own names, and by every practicable effort to extend its circulation. They should recollect that the press is the great moral lever which moves the world—by it principles are developed, assailed or defended—by it public opinion is, to a great extent, created and directed. Viewed in this light, its importance in a government founded upon public opinion, is incalculable. The party that controls the channels of public information, must inevitably control the government and the destinies of the nation. In this particular our adversaries are far in advance of us. Not to go beyond the limits of this State, an examination of the politics of our press will show that there are seventeen whig, while there are but five democratic papers within the limits of Kentucky, and that the circulation of the whig papers exceed the circulation of our own by at least five to one. This state of things has resulted partly from the apathy and inattention of our party, but principally from the prescriptive policy of the whigs. The destruction of democratic presses has constituted a prominent part of their policy, which their control of the fiscal and commercial operations of the country has enabled them to effect to an extent not dreamed of by the mass of our party.

To his contemporaries of the press, in Kentucky and elsewhere, he tenders the right hand of fellowship, promising to his political associates a faithful co-operation, and to his adversaries as strong an opposition to their cause as lies within the compass of his abilities.

J. CUNNINGHAM.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Notices of deaths, marriages, &c. from a distance, must be accompanied with a *real name*, otherwise they will not be attended to; requests for the annunciation of candidates fall under the same rule. We are compelled to adopt this regulation for the purpose of preventing imposition.

The communication of "Junius" is respectfully declined—it may be poetry, but if it is, we are no judge of the article.

BATHING.—It is universally admitted by the best physicians that nothing contributes more to health than frequent bathing, and nobody pretends to deny that Oldham's bathing establishment is kept in the neatest style, and that he is extremely polite and attentive to his customers. See his advertisement in another column for particulars.

THE NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION.

"The sovereignty of the States has never received so violent a blow as has been given in admitting, *without returns, credentials or commissions*, five members from New Jersey, to seats in the House of Representatives, in defiance of the laws and of the commissions issued to other gentlemen, by the only authority competent to them.

"Such a procedure is well calculated to excite universal alarm, and to awaken the People to the rapid strides which "*The Party*" is making at usurpation. In our next paper we will publish a full account of this transaction as given by the minority of the committee. If their plain and manly statement does not arouse the indignation of American citizens, then may it justly be asserted that "*Liberty's great soul is dead!*"

We extract the above paragraphs from the Commonwealth of the 24th ult. and in justice to their author feel bound to say, that we have rarely seen a better specimen of whig logic, blended with as little truth. It is not true that the five democratic members have been admitted without "returns," but it is true that "the sovereignty of the States has never received so violent a blow," as the attempt, by a corrupt Governor and Council, to foist into the House of Representatives five men who had not a shadow of title to seats in that body, and thereby deprive a majority of the people of New Jersey of the right of electing their representatives.

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Upon this state of facts, the House determined to admit Mr. Dickinson and his four colleagues to their seats. And this the House was bound to do by every principle of right and justice. The constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to judge of the election and returns of its members. When a member presents himself, his certificate of election is *prima facia* evidence of his right to a seat, only until it is disputed. Whenever his right is contested, the next point to be determined is, who is entitled to the "returns?" That is, who, from the evidence of the poll books, has received the largest number of votes.

This is the precise point which the House has now reached. The Governor's certificate has been set aside, because the poll books proved that it was founded on a falsehood. But there is yet another stage in the controversy—which of the candidates have received the greatest number of "legal" votes. To determine this, both parties are now engaged in procuring testimony, and when it is completed a final decision will be made by the House.

How does this simple statement of facts comport with the sweeping statement made by the Commonwealth, that the democratic members had been admitted "*without returns, credentials or commissions*?" They

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ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
The steamship British Queen reached New York on Wednesday morning, having sailed from Portsmouth on the 2d instant. She brings London papers to the 1st March, and Liverpool to the 29th February, inclusive.

The British Ministry have fallen into the minority on several occasions, and it is supposed they will resign.

Money market at London remained much the same as per last accounts, but on Friday, the 28th February, (the settling day) there was a heavy pressure.

United States Bank stock had been sold at £15 10—a great fall—which we can only account for on the supposition that the intelligence of the failure of Pennsylvania to pay her interest on 1st February had reached England, without the subsequent advice of her repairing the error, and that this had affected all American Stocks.

General average of wheat for the week ending Feb. 21st, 65s 10d; aggregate for six weeks 65s 5d—total 21s 8d.

THE OPIUM INDEMNITY.—In the House of Commons, Feb. 22nd, Mr. Herries asked if any intimation had been given from the Treasury to the parties whose opium had been destroyed in China, that no application would be made to the House to give them compensation. Mr. R. Gordon replied in the negative.—No intimation whatever had been given.

FRANCE.

An extraordinary express from Paris brings the important intelligence of the resignation of the French Ministry, in consequence of a signal defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of the "donation" for the King's son.

The Deputies, by a majority of 226 to 200 refused to consider the Ministerial proposition. They voted against discussing "the paragraphs of the bill." The Chamber adjourned immediately after the vote, and the Ministers went directly with their resignations to the King. Louis Philippe, who is said to have been "furious," accepted the resignations, and sent for the Duke de Broglie. The funds fell, and Paris was in a state of great excitement. The vote was considered a severe blow upon the Orleans dynasty.

The Duke de Broglie had been applied to by the King—but declined entering anew into political life.

The marriage of the young Prince was to take place, notwithstanding the Chamber's refusal to provide for him. The father of his bride, who, by the way, is a Princess of Saxe-Coburg and cousin to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, is reported to have said that the rejection should make no difference, and the King of the French will make provision for his son out of his own resources.

The Queen with Prince Albert has visited Drury Lane and Convent Garden. The reception was most brilliant, and the boxes crowded to excess at exorbitant prices. This was her first appearance in public. The rush at Drury outside and in was tremendous, and at "every side of the national anthem on the entree of the Queen and Albert, the former graciously courted and the latter bowed." The pieces were the Mountain Sylph and *Raising the Wind*—the latter rather a droll selection when taken in connection with the Prince's late needy condition. Her majesty laughed heartily at Oxberry's humor, but the Prince seemed not perfectly *au fait* in English.

The new French ambassador, M. Guizot, and suite, have arrived at London.

The American Captains at Liverpool celebrated the birth-day of Washington.

The latest advices from Algiers were that all was tranquil, although the Arabs were preparing to renew their incursions.

Petitions continue to be poured into parliament relating to the repeal of the corn laws. They speak of these laws in the severest terms of condemnation.

"That your petitioners most humbly, yet firmly declare that they would willingly obey the laws for the sake of law and order and for the well being of society; but considering the Corn-laws, as they do, a direct robbery of the working classes, they can only submit to it from physical force, as they would of necessity submit to any other tyranny."

Catlin's gallery of Indian portraits is visited by all the nobility, as well as by large numbers of other people.

Holland and Belgium.—A letter from Amsterdam states that the difficulties relative to the liquidation of the debt have been got over. Belgium has agreed to regard the five millions of florins annually as representing a capital of two hundred millions at two and a half per cent, and the Dutch government is to change so much from its debt.

Spain.—The Queen-Regent, accompanied by Queen Isabella, has opened the session of the Cortes. The speech from the throne threatened the liberals, and as Carlist as Louis Philippe can wish it.

Hungary.—The Hungarian Diet has consented to the levy of 38,000 men; 38,500 were demanded by the government, but 500 were retrenched merely to show the power of the Diet.

The South American packet ship arrived off Cork harbor on Sunday last, and has brought intelligence of the present month.

The accounts by this vessel have been considered to be of a very unfavorable description respecting the question of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the payment of the dividend on the stock of the state of Pennsylvania—the non provision of money for which latter purpose has produced an unusually strong feeling of apprehension amongst the holders, not of these securities alone, but of the whole mass of the securities of the United States. If so eminent, old established and respectable a State as Pennsylvania, has at length become little better than insolvent, it is argued that very little further confidence ought to be placed in the securities of the more western and less known and established states, of which the bonds are floating in such large amounts in the English market, and whence business in American stocks has become very circumscribed since the arrival of the South American, and all the stocks have

declined in price. The fall in Pennsylvania 5 per cent. was becoming very alarming on Tuesday last, but was partly averted by that ever active supporter of the credit of his country, Mr. Jaudon, who produced to the holders the most unquestionable proof that the dividend would be paid and remitted by the packet of the 7th of Feb., and thence the market became more tranquil on Wednesday, and the London holders being sufficiently satisfied of the certainty of the credit of Pennsylvania being preserved, the stock has since been not generally sold under 70. The very little other business which has been going forward since the sailing of the Great Western, has been principally in New York 5 per cent at 86, and Ohio 6 per cents at 90. Owing to the general feeling of vague apprehension arising out of the proceedings respecting the charter of the Bank of the United States—the shares are not now higher than £15 10s, and probably any amount could be obtained at that low price. The whole state of the market for American securities and the general credit of all the States has been very unfavorably affected by the proceedings of the government of Pennsylvania—a State, any suspicion of the integrity and honor of which is doubly disadvantageous to the national credit in consequence of the high character which that particular State has been accustomed to hold over all the European States.

The question of the north-eastern boundary is also looked upon as presenting a more unfavorable appearance in the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth.

Since the departure of the Great Western, the general money market has been depressed, and Consols and Exchequer bills have both declined in value in the course of the present afternoon. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, are also of a very disheartening description—and there are no symptoms of the slightest revival of general trade.

The cotton markets are dull both in Liverpool and London, and even the present depressed value of the raw material does not create an increased consumption for cotton manufactured goods. The foreign trade of the country is curtailed very greatly by the various blockades, and other unfavorable political circumstances which are existing in various parts of the world, and the high prices of the necessities of life, through the successive failure of two harvests, and the unfavorable prospect for a third, that little else than misery and difficulty can be said to be existing amongst all but the higher classes of the country at home.

The corn markets are rising in consequence of the improvement in the quality of the English wheat, through the continuance of the present dry winds from the northeast. The average price of wheat has not yet, however, been sufficient to cause the duty to decline, and the rates are still 20s. 8d. per quarter of foreign wheat, and 13s. 1d. per barrel of 196 lbs. The duty on barley rose, however, to 4s. 10d. per quarter, and as the duty on Indian corn is the same as that on barley, your merchants will perceive that there is now the consideration of upwards of a dollar on eight Winchester bushels, against the success of shipments of that description of American grain. The general prospects, however, of the prices of every thing composing bread stuffs, are such as to render of not much importance these temporary changes of duty on wheat and Indian corn—the prices of which are almost certain to become very high before the harvest of the present year.

An important decision has been made by the Board of Trade respecting the duty upon tea brought in American bottoms from the port of Canton. This decision will give this great branch of the carrying trade to the American merchants, during the continuance of the present disputes with the Indians, but little can be done until they are first taught the arts of agriculture, that they may see the practical benefits of the abstract doctrines which are attempted to be forced upon their minds before they are capable of comprehending them. If the missionaries would make themselves good farms, and show the Indians the superior comforts of systematic industry, without meddling with their faith, far more practical good would result from it. Still, experience has proved that it is vain to expect a people to attempt to make a living for themselves while they can find it in the woods ready made to their hands. The game must be extirpated before they will listen to the doctrines of hard work, or the mild and peaceful ones of Christianity. A white man who once takes to his rifle for a livelihood, seldom returns to the "dull pursuits of civil life;" and how can it be expected of these whose ancestors have, from time immemorial lived a free life in the open woods, at once to abandon their occupation, and combine with their fellows in digging the earth. It is true that the pursuits of civilization tend more to length of years, and numerous posterity, than the hunter life; but nothing less than hard necessity will convince men of the policy of it. When they cannot find a living by hunting in the woods, then they will clear the land, and sow and reap, and not till then.

Cotton Agency, Feb 10th 1840.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG:
Friend and Brother—We have seen published in the Arkansas State Gazette, that the Rev. J. M. Mason was shot by a Creek Indian, which, we suppose, is true; but we have thought proper to inform you that the act was committed without our knowledge. We called a council immediately, and used every possible exertion to ferret out the aggressor, in order that he might be brought to condign punishment; but we were unable to get a clue to the discovery of the person. We much regret that any such thing should have happened, and we are of the opinion that the person who shot at Mr. Mason must have been intoxicated, or he would not have acted as he did. We feel the more regret, as that circumstance has been made public, and, perhaps, may have a tendency to injure the character of our people, and probably cause some innocent person of our tribe to be mistreated by some of our white brethren. We wish to let no opportunity escape us to assure our white brethren, that we have no other feelings for them than those of friendship.

LEEDS.—We are still very dull in almost every branch of our trade, and prices are only kept from declining from the prudent course adopted by the trade in continuing their reduced make. There is scarcely anything doing on foreign account, and less for America than almost any other market.

BRADFORD.—There is still very little doing in our piece market, less, perhaps, than for the last three or four market days; but this is unaccompanied by any change in prices of any description of goods.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

We find the following quotations of American stocks in the London "Course of the Exchange," of February 28th:—Alabama £ sterling fives, 81; Indiana do 82; Illinois sixes, 82; Louisiana fives, 1844-52; 57; Maryland fives £ sterling 84 a 85; New York fives, 86 1/2 a 87 Ohio sixes, 89 a 90; Pennsylvania fives, 76 1/2; United States

Bank shares, £15; do, do, debentures, 99 a 94; New York city fives, 80.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

We have had a tolerable attendance of the trade this week, and they have been met freely by holders, without making any concession in price, the market remaining as at the close of last week, dull and cheerless. The sales to day are about 3000 bales of all kinds. There is no alteration in Brazil, though in the absence of import they may perhaps be a little dearer. Speculators have taken 1350 bales of American, and 100 Surat; and exporters 1300 American, 200 Surat, and 450 Bengal.—2040 American, 150 Egyptian, 300 Cartagena, 100 Bahia, 40 Pernam, and 20 Maranhão, have been forwarded into the country this month unsold. The imports this week are 7509 bags; and the sales are 24,690 bags, among which Sea Island, 114 a 25 1/2d; 20 stained do, 7 a 3; 5140 Upland 5 1/2d; 12,930 New Orleans, 5 1/2d; 1260 Alabama, &c., 5 1/2d.

Liverpool Corn Market to February 28.

Feb. 25.—There was only a slack attendance of either town or country dealers at this day's market and the extent of business transacted was extremely limited; old and new wheat brought the full prices of this day se'night, but the demand was confined to our own dealers. American flour, sweet, is quoted at 42 a 43s. 6d.

Feb. 28.—The continued prevalence of contrary winds keeps our market extremely bare of fresh supplies, either coastwise or from Ireland, and while we are still without any farther arrivals of flour from America, have only to report from Europe two cargoes of wheat.

In the transactions which have taken place between Tuesday last and to-day, our daily currency has been fully supported, particularly for fine wheats, the stocks of which we may repeat, are gradually getting into limited compass; but the sales altogether have proved merely of a retail character. The only change in duties for the ensuing week is an advance on barley and Indian corn to 4s. 10d. per quarter. At our market to-day, the wheat trade assumed a more steady aspect than in the preceding part of the week. At the same time duty paid foreign flour moved rather more freely, at an advance of 6d.; and of American in bond, 3000 barrels have been disposed of at 30s 6d to 31s, partly to arrive.

Harve Market, February 25.

Cotton continues in about the same position as last described, and 308 bales of Georgia obtained 83 to 85s; and 208 bales of St. Domingo 75s. In Coffee no business of any note was done. Spanish Wheat—10,000 hectolitres realized 63s to 64s per sack of 200 kilograms. All other articles remained quiet.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

We take pleasure in publishing the following letter from the Chiefs of the Lower Creeks, residing in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, to Capt. ARMSTRONG, Superintendent of the Western Territory. The circumstance to which it alludes was mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, and was the next week followed by a communication from the Rev. Mr. MASON, explaining the affair. The Chiefs, of course, cannot be blamed for every outrage committed in their country; yet our citizens look to them for every exertion to punish the perpetrators of aggressions upon white men whom they admit upon their territory. If missionaries or others visit or meddle with their slaves contrary to their wishes, it would be well enough to set them "over the line" forthwith. Mr. Mason, however, cannot be charged with holding any opinions in common with the Abolitionists. We know him to be totally adverse to their doctrines.

In relation to civilizing or Christianizing the Indians, but little can be done until they are first taught the arts of agriculture, that they may see the practical benefits of the abstract doctrines which are attempted to be forced upon their minds before they are capable of comprehending them. If the missionaries would make themselves good farms, and show the Indians the superior comforts of systematic industry, without meddling with their faith, far more practical good would result from it. Still, experience has proved that it is vain to expect a people to attempt to make a living for themselves while they can find it in the woods ready made to their hands. The game must be extirpated before they will listen to the doctrines of hard work, or the mild and peaceful ones of Christianity. A white man who once takes to his rifle for a livelihood, seldom returns to the "dull pursuits of civil life;" and how can it be expected of these whose ancestors have, from time immemorial lived a free life in the open woods, at once to abandon their occupation, and combine with their fellows in digging the earth. It is true that the pursuits of civilization tend more to length of years, and numerous posterity, than the hunter life; but nothing less than hard necessity will convince men of the policy of it. When they cannot find a living by hunting in the woods, then they will clear the land, and sow and reap, and not till then.

Cotton Agency, Feb 10th 1840.

Capt. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG:
Friend and Brother—We have seen published in the Arkansas State Gazette, that the Rev. J. M. Mason was shot by a Creek Indian, which, we suppose, is true; but we have thought proper to inform you that the act was committed without our knowledge. We called a council immediately, and used every possible exertion to ferret out the aggressor, in order that he might be brought to condign punishment; but we were unable to get a clue to the discovery of the person. We much regret that any such thing should have happened, and we are of the opinion that the person who shot at Mr. Mason must have been intoxicated, or he would not have acted as he did. We feel the more regret, as that circumstance has been made public, and, perhaps, may have a tendency to injure the character of our people, and probably cause some innocent person of our tribe to be mistreated by some of our white brethren. We wish to let no opportunity escape us to assure our white brethren, that we have no other feelings for them than those of friendship.

LEEDS.—We are still very dull in almost every branch of our trade, and prices are only kept from declining from the prudent course adopted by the trade in continuing their reduced make. There is scarcely anything doing on foreign account, and less for America than almost any other market.

BRADFORD.—There is still very little doing in our piece market, less, perhaps, than for the last three or four market days; but this is unaccompanied by any change in prices of any description of goods.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

We find the following quotations of American stocks in the London "Course of the Exchange," of February 28th:—Alabama £ sterling fives, 81; Indiana do 82; Illinois sixes, 82; Louisiana fives, 1844-52; 57; Maryland fives £ sterling 84 a 85; New York fives, 86 1/2 a 87 Ohio sixes, 89 a 90; Pennsylvania fives, 76 1/2; United States

Bank shares, £15; do, do, debentures, 99 a 94; New York city fives, 80.

THE DISTINGUISHED RACE HORSE,

RODOLPH,

Irvis Leverett J

Jacobs Nathan

Jackson Sarah

Jackson Robert

Jame John

Jennings W D

Jewitt Samuel G

Jesse Benjamin A

Johns n Elizabeth

Kirk Edward D

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

REVEREND IMPOSTER!
THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This medicine consists of two kinds, viz., the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver complaints, loss of appetite, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick headache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheumatism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the blood and disordered stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical physicians, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs, and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No. 19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with. They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and often times render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. Those pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

HUMATISM. entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hips, shoulders, and ankles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great, he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasure of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

A CUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.—This disease is very much like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chillness, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breast. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more laborious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow aperture clogged with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed.—Be careful, as it is sold no place except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective agents.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

100 DOLLARS REWARD. BANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky., on the State's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-tf

CABINET WAREROOM. THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his store, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

J. C. MINETT.

General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

LONDON, British College of Health, April, 1838.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Moat was superseded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about the month of September, 1837, who is now the only person in America from whom my medicines can be obtained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

This medicine has been counterfeited to an alarming extent, and has been sold not least, by the former general agents, the public are respectfully informed that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT.

General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840—5-6m.

100 DOLLARS REWARD. BANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky., on the State's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23

years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

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J. C. MINETT.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-tf

HAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839.

PETERS' PILLS.**ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.**

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsey, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonies of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

MUSIC FOR WEDDINGS, BALLS, AND PARTIES.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band) can be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARESON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-tf

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840—6-tf

D. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK. is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use. Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying to No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand plough, that he would recommend.

W. M. BROWNING,

Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1840—6-ta\$5.*

COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use. Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying to No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lex. feb. 6, 1840—6-tf

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of Hats, Caps, and Hatter's Furs and Trimmings, either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—A new Eastern built Buggy, with two seats. He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the store-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possession given 1st of May next.

All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay.

WM. F. TOD.

Lex. feb. 6, 1840—6-tf

A CARD.

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING & GLAZING. THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington, Fayette county and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received since he arrived in this country from Philadelphia, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the House Painting Business in its various branches, and PAPER HANGING done in the neatest style. From

R. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied by a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittenton. His shop is now permanently located in the basement of his residence.

March 26, 1840—13-7

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken for a term of years, THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in Scott county, Kentucky, upon the plantation of Col. R. M. Johnson, V. P. U. S., within one mile of the celebrated Choctaw Indian Academy, and the Vice President's residence, and within one mile of the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington, through Georgetown to Frankfort, the seat of Government, and within one to three hours ride to either of those places.

The subscriber notifies those who visited this delightful watering place last season, that he is now engaged in improving it, and furnishing increased facilities for accommodation, comfort and enjoyment, and that he intends to spare neither pains or expense to render it on of the most desirable places of resort, in the United States, for those who seek, in its rural shades, retirement, during the summer months, from the busy scenes of life, or for the invalid, who seeks a restoration of health in the efficacy of its mineral waters.

The waters of this spring have been pronounced by some of our most eminent Physicians, among them Professor DUDLEY, of Lexington, and Professor YANDELL, of Louisville,) as of the most superior quality, for all those chronic diseases which requires the stimulating effects of mineral water. Testimony such as this cannot fail to have its due weight. Its location is contiguous to the celebrated streams which constitute the "Forks of Elkhorn," which affords ample amusement to the angler, and the surrounding hills and dales, abounding with game, present unsurpassed attractions to the Hunter.

The improvement in contemplation, is to be finished by the middle of June next, are of an extensive character, and with convenience and comfort, will accommodate SIX HUNDRED persons. A Post Office is established at the Springs, by which visitors have an opportunity of daily communications with correspondents in all parts of the country—the mail passing every day.

Every exertion will be used and every facility rendered to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and agreeable. A variety of intellectual and physical amusements, will be provided. Having made extensive arrangements for a plentiful supply of marketing, the table will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. In short, the subscriber would merely state that if a desire to please, strict attention to the comfort of those who favor him with a visit, will ensure to him the patronage of a liberal and enlightened public, he has nothing to fear.

His prices shall be regulated to suit the exigence of the times.

JOHN W FORBS.

March 19, 18